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C. D. PRINCEVILLE, Editor.
F. W. M. STEPHENSON, Associate Editor.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

Le's army in Richmond and Petersburg the supplies he has so sorely needed. According to a statement in one of the dispatches, the rebels had carried off from eight to ten thousand valuable horses, several thousand head of cattle, and a great number of hogs and sheep. The loss of these to our people at present prices cannot be less than three and a half millions of dollars, and the gain to Lee must be incalculable. But, besides all this, there are the vast quantities of bacon, pork, grain, and all other kinds of provisions taken, the hundreds of stored barrels open and robbed, the warehouses, railroads, railroad bridges, locomotives, and trains destroyed, &c., &c., &c. We scarcely dare make an estimate of the value of the property which the invasion has inflicted, and, at the last account, the work of scire and destruction was still in progress. What a relief it will be if we shall be able to give upon our next page some better news from Maryland than that which is now before us.

Oh let the rebel invaders be "bagged," as surely they should be, and joy and triumph will fill every patriot heart and ring from every patriot lip.

The New York Tribune fears that it may lose the hope of a rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It really seems disposed that there is no likelihood of an invasion in force, but merely an frequent expedition here mainly on plundering for the private benefit of the robbers comprising it. A governing, organizing, centralizing mind is what we have needed there from the first, and all that we have needed. Under the influence of such a mind, Maryland would have been saved from the injury and shame of rebel violation and triumph.

If Franklin is in rebel hands, we are afraid that our cause in Maryland is not in good hands.

We elsewhere republish from the Cincinnati Commercial a portion of a letter embodying the statements of two of General Sungius' officers in relation to his late disaster. The master is thus summed up by the Commercial itself, in calling the public attention to the statements: "The sum of the master is he was cut down and defeated by the enemy in a difficult country, and his troops suffered the overrunder. Now, our New York contemporary has Pennsylvania and New Jersey to bulwark its State against rebel invasion, and therefore it talks valiantly of its strength. But, if the Philadelphia papers can take out of the mouths of the people of the country, it is no likelihood of an invasion in force, but merely an frequent expedition here mainly on plundering for the private benefit of the robbers comprising it. A governing, organizing, centralizing mind is what we have needed there from the first, and all that we have needed. Under the influence of such a mind, Maryland would have been saved from the injury and shame of rebel violation and triumph.

The New York Tribune's assertion that the following epithets, as characteristic of the General's military career, were found written in the margin of the post office at Westmount, immediately after the enemy re-appeared from that strong position: Fighting Hooker, Fighting Sherman, and Fighting McPherson. The young ladies of Atlanta came out to Kennesaw Mountain to gratify their chivalric hearts by seeing the Yankees run, but they had the mortification of beholding their own soldiers stedfast at a double-quick pace to the rear, and the ladies returned home with a more exalted opinion of the loyal troops. Kennesaw Mountain affords them an excellent view of one of the most sublime of scenes, the terrific splendor of two grand armies engaged in deadly conflict; but it is very strange that young ladies, whose hearts by nature must be full of tenderness and sympathy, could seek a position where they might witness death in its most hideous and ghastly forms. The decoration and widow-making destruction which accompany and follow our army will be the bane of all who have one spark of feeling in their souls. Wheat, corn, pea, rye, pease, and all kinds of vegetables eaten by man or beast, are consumed by our forces as they go forward in pursuit of the enemy, who has been in retreat for more than two months. It is very seldom that a citizen is seen at home in that part of Georgia; all have gone into the army or farther into the interior. Women, children, and negroes are very scarce there, as they have fled from the presence of our armies, under the fear produced by exaggeration and misrepresentation of their cruelty and rapacity. But it is in the best degree creditable to the discipline and good conduct of our soldiers that no personal indignity has ever been shown to any citizen who has had the nerve to remain quiet at home and abide the consequences of our close proximity to his domain.

The business of the campaign is progressing most satisfactorily, and Sherman's army is already victorious. Our losses are comparative light where the magnitude and importance of the work accomplished are duly considered. It has been a laborious but not a sanguinary campaign. The troops have been constantly exposed to attack from the enemy for nine weeks, and the result has been to keep the rebels in their ranks, and, however hard they may have tried to prevent it, our forces have advanced to the point where they are now at least equal to the rebels in numbers, and the ratio of musketry have been ceaseless music to the soldiers' ears in Georgia.

We think that history will class the exploits of Sherman on his line with the most brilliant events of the war. He has overcome all the most formidable obstructions of his route to Atlanta, and the Chattahoochee river will not occasion him much delay. The day is doomed to fall into the possession of Sherman, either by eviction or capture. We hope Gen. Bell will defend it, for then his army would be taken with the city. Its position is of the greatest importance to the rebellion, and its loss will be a most serious blow to them the secessionists of Richmond.

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I have omitted a state a most important fact, which is, that the rebels have the separate call upon the President of the Kentucky Convention to the Baltimore Convention. They called in a body, and Dr. Brackenridge was present, and of course well acquainted with the affairs of the rebels.

They have had a most or less fighting every day, at some point along our lines, and the thunder of cannon and the rattle of musketry have been ceaseless music to the soldiers' ears in Georgia.

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There are rumors of invasions by rebels in force, but of course more rumors are entitled to little or no attention. They may however at any time become facts. Of course another invasion of this State is and must be a portion of the rebel programme, a portion to be executed sooner or later as the convenience or the needs of the enemy may require. We should constantly keep this consideration in view, and think and act in reference to it. Let us not, at hearing of the next invasion, be startled as we were at hearing of those which have occurred.

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Agricultural.

(From the New York *Evening Post*)

FIGHTING ABOUT WHISTLER.—We have found that there is no good in fighting about the whistler, and go, without regard to our patience.—*Letters under the Trees*, May 25.

More than half a century ago I rode with a gentleman, in a private carriage, from Boston to New Haven, staying for a few minutes at the Half-Way (public) House and turnpike gate, to rest the animals, and have little chat with (Mr. H.) the landlord. The number of carriages was the back-ground of the scene, and the number of the horses for teams.

The N. E. winds prevailed, with cold fog, frequent and heavy rains, making dampness, and discouraging. My companion expressed his fears that the crops would be ruined by the weather; he was digging, nor the corn ripe, even if there was an opportunity to put them in the ground.

J. W. SHERMAN, in his Farmer.

The hills are conspicuous as a special and singular convenience, and so do all in the camp of the rebels. Their men are frequently placed in positions out of sight from the line of the 5th corps. This suspended all operations at that point. All the rebels were answered by the rebel cannon. Most of their shots fell short. For a season, the rebels had destroyed the harmony existing between the two opponents.

—*Washington*, July 10, 10 P.M.

Parish, who arrived here this afternoon from Rockville, Md., 16 miles north of Washington, say that early this forenoon a rebel force of 1,000 men, mostly negroes, had broken into Darnarow, a small hamlet five or six miles north of Rockville, and, after pincering the stores, and stealing all the cattle and horses, had made off with all the mail, contained in bags, etc.

Then it shall be said of us that while our padding is always well seasoned and stale, our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly necessary for their food as for ours.

J. W. Sherman, in his Farmer.

REVIVING AMONG BIRDS.—The *Shields* (England) Gazette has the following curious story of animal life: "In the interior of the Tigris valley, where the iron road is now being constructed, two sparrows, engaged in constructing a nest in the hollow where two birds met for the labor of the iron road. For several days they labored assiduously in preparing the abode, and had already carried off several thousand head of cattle, and had eight to ten thousand valuable horses. The rebels planned indiscriminately, making no distinction between Union and Southern sympathizers."

Hon. John Gorrie, who arrived yesterday from the South, says that the rebels had been successful in their efforts to capture the iron road, and that there was an opportunity to put them in the ground.

OAKLAND.—Great attention has been given in this class to machines for sowing wheat, oats, etc., which are attached to the body of the operator, worked by a crank, and distributing the seed broadcast by centrifugal force. Now in number and variety, and in all respects, they have assumed almost every conceivable form and style. The most noticeable feature in connection with them is the making of them tall and so constructed that the frame that they make is raised from the ground for a brief period, and, in so arranging and pivoting the shanks that they may be readily controlled in their movements, and enable the operator to adapt their movements to the irregularity of the plants in the row. This feature, as might be expected, is much more difficult, when he is but little used in the culture of this plant.

Machines for threshing and cleaning grain have received a large amount of attention, and have been rendered so complete that they are now threshed, cleaned, measured, and bagged, and the straw stacked, at one operation.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Many improvements have also been made in the machine by which the dust is taken up and the straw fed into the thresher. Connected with these is a class of machines of recent origin, by which cl. v. is threshed, separated from the straw, hulled, and cleaned, and is ready for use.

Other improvements have also been made to a large number of miscellaneous implements connected with agriculture, such as manure distributors, fruit-gatherers, cow-milkers, etc., cattle and sheep racks, feeders, and machines for manufacturing cigars and tobacco, in as many varieties, potato diggers, straw and vegetable cutters, stone gatherers, hog-cutters for swine, rough mowers, land and adaptors, etc. In fact, there is no article of hardware for packing and conveying fruit to market, etc., etc. Indeed throughout this entire class there appears to be an increasing interest in the effort to substitute labor-saving machinery for man power, and to reduce the expense, with most decided results.

The number of harvesting machines manufactured during the year, as learned from reliable sources, upward of 40,000, while the number in process of manufacture, required for the harvest of 1864, is estimated at over 30,000 machines.

JONES ON LINSEY.—Which may be best suited for the soil, and growing at all, with pinons, planting, and other labor, if they are only thought of in time.

Pruning fruit trees is too often great neglect. Let this be attended to when it is done, and the crop will be much larger. For instance, work one to a small, sharp sciss., a saw, and a good knife. A large pocket-knife will be good purpose; but, in the absence of a good knife, I take an old file, and, after a good pruning, make a pruning shears.

It should be known that a small quantity of vines will generally do more damage by insect that may find it, way in the stomach and intestines, and will eat any insect that may enter the ear.

Jones' bark is said to be a good thing for surrounding strawberries when fruiting. It is also a preservative against blight.

GARRETT PARKER.—To follow the course in greased pickles. It may be concluded thus: Cut a green pickle into small pieces, and put them into a glass of salt water, adding tea to fourteenths of a cupful of salt water, and the weight at least \$0.05, and \$0.05 in each case. The pickle will be good for two weeks.

The quantity usually taken with pickles does not kill, but it produces disease. Why are they not eaten raw? After a few days, the pickles will be good for two weeks.

There is a quantity of vines which are preferable to any other tool for pruning fruit trees. They may be obtained at most hardware stores. After a tree has been pruned, wash with water, with resin and tallow, of equal parts, meted to guitar in a small kettle, and applied with a paint brush.

Collect sand, chip manure, and scrapings, and spray on them around the trees, for the purpose of keeping the soil loose and promoting the healthy growth of young trees. With a broad hoe escape the bed of fruit trees, and if the bark is already cut, lay a rag on the end of a stick, for a large wedge to apply the soft soap, the lye, and tallow, of equal parts, meted to guitar in a small kettle, and applied with a paint brush.

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